

Process for the production of cellulosic flat films

The present invention relates to a process for the production of cellulosic flat films in accordance with the generic part of claim 1.

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Some suggestions have already been made regarding the production of cellulosic flat films according to the so-called „amine oxide process“, in which the flat film is made from a solution of cellulose in an aqueous tertiary amine oxide. Since N-methyl morpholine-N-oxide („NMMO“) is preferably used as the tertiary amine oxide, the term „NMMO“ is used in the following to represent all the suitable tertiary amine oxides.

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Thus EP-A 0 574 870 describes amongst other things the production of a cellulosic film by means of extruding a solution of cellulose in aqueous NMMO through a die which has an extrusion gap, the width of which lies in the range of 50 to 200 μm . In the examples provided in EP-A 0 574 870 cellulose solutions are extruded through dies with a gap length of 4 cm and a gap width of 50 μm , 100 μm , 150 μm , 200 μm and 300 μm .

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EP-A 0 574 870 emphasises that the highest possible shear gradient should be reached in the moulding tool whereby high tenacity values are to be reached in the moulded body even when the drafting in the air gap is low. According to EP-A 0 574 870 this should be achieved by keeping the diameter of the extrusion tool (in the case of films the width of the extrusion gap) at a low level. In this connection, however, EP-A 0 574 870 only examines the tenacities of the films produced in the longitudinal direction.

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From PCT-WO 97/37392 the production of a flat film according to the amine oxide process via a die with an extrusion gap with a length of 1 m and a width of 100 μm is known.

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The laid-open Austrian patent application A 705/97 describes the production of cellulosic flat films according to the amine oxide process by means of the extrusion of the cellulose solution via a die, the extrusion gap of which has a length of at least 40 cm. In the examples provided in A 705/97 the width of the extrusion gap equals respectively 100 μm , 300 μm , 500 μm or 1000 μm .

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In many fields of application for flat films high tenacities transverse to the extrusion direction are desired in addition to good tenacities in the longitudinal direction. With regard to the production of flat films with larger widths in particular, e.g. as of 30 cm and more, it is, however, difficult to attain equal properties in the longitudinal and transverse direction. It is especially difficult to obtain equal properties when it comes to the production of relatively thin films, e.g. films with a thickness of less than 20 μm .

In this connection, DE 195 15 137 describes that the flat films described in EP-A 0 574 870 (respectively in DE 42 19 658 which corresponds to EP-A 0 574 870) have performance values in need of improvement particularly with regard to the mechanical properties transverse to the extrusion direction since drafting is performed exclusively in the longitudinal direction and as a result of the crystallinity connected with this. As a solution DE 195 15 137 describes a process in which first of all a cellulose tube is produced using the well-known blowing process, said tube being then cut open to a flat film.

Another possibility to improve the tenacity of flat films in the transverse direction is to stretch the film-like moulded solution in the air gap transversally to the direction of extrusion. A process of this kind is described e.g. in PCT-WO 97/24215 but it involves a great amount of efforts.

The present invention sets itself the task of providing a process for the production of cellulosic flat films according to the amine oxide process with which thin flat films with equal tenacity properties in the longitudinal and transverse direction can be produced without the additional need for stretching transversally to the direction of extrusion.

The present invention furthermore sets itself the task of providing a cellulosic flat film having been only monoaxially stretched which has an equal relationship between the tenacity properties in the longitudinal and transverse direction even with a larger film width and with lower thicknesses.

The task of the invention is resolved by the process in accordance with the invention by means of using an extrusion die which has an extrusion gap with a width b of $220 \mu\text{m} \leq b \leq 280 \mu\text{m}$.

Surprisingly it has been seen that by choosing the width of the extrusion gap correctly, given the same tenacity in the longitudinal direction, the transverse tenacity of the flat film can be improved quite considerably.

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In this respect it is important to not keep the width of the extrusion gap too low since with low widths of the extrusion gap as is described in EP-A 0 574 870 poor properties in the transverse direction in the flat film result.

10 Thus for example the transverse tenacities of the flat films, which are extruded via a die with an extrusion gap with a width of $b=150\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, are at a very low level. The transverse tenacities of flat films which are extruded in otherwise comparable conditions via a die with an extrusion gap with a width of $b=220\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, are by comparison at a much higher level.

15 If, however, one advances to higher values for the width of the extrusion gap, e.g. to $300\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ or more, this effect is not as pronounced. $220\text{ }\mu\text{m} \leq b \leq 280\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, and preferably $240\text{ }\mu\text{m} \leq b \leq 260\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ would appear to be the optimum range for the width of the extrusion gap.

The extrusion gap preferably has a length l of $40\text{ cm} \leq l$.

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The film-like moulded solution can be drawn off in the air gap in the extrusion direction at a speed of 0.2 to 20-times the speed with which the film-like moulded solution emerges from the extrusion gap.

25 The length in the extrusion direction of the last parallel section of the die, before the solution emerges from the die, preferably equals more than 1 mm, and 5 mm to 20 mm are even better.

The task of the invention is further resolved by a monoaxially stretched cellulosic flat film obtainable by the amine oxide process, said film having a thickness d of less than $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, a
30 width B of more than 30 cm, and a factor f of 65 or less whereby f is defined as $f = d * (MD/TD)$, d is used in μm and whereby MD stands for the tenacity of the film in the longitudinal direction (N/mm^2) and TD for the tenacity of the film in the transverse direction (N/mm^2).

The factor f preferably equals 60 or less in the flat film in accordance with the invention.

The flat films in accordance with the invention, therefore, reveal a very well-balance
 5 relationship between the tenacities in the longitudinal and transverse direction, even with very low thicknesses, although they are not stretched in the transverse direction. In combination with the greater width of the flat film in accordance with the invention this results in an advantageous flat film for numerous different applications.

10 The process in accordance with the invention is explained further by means of examples. In all the examples the flat films produced had a width of more than 30 cm.

Example 1 (comparative example)

15 A cellulose solution with a temperature of 100°C containing 12.0 weight percentage of cellulose, 77.0 weight percentage of NMMO and 11.0 weight percentage of water, was extruded using a flat die with an extrusion gap with a length of 40 cm and a width of 150 μm , with a throughput of 37.8 kg/h through an air gap of 20 mm into a precipitation bath comprising 80 weight percentage of NMMO and 20 weight percentage of water.

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The cellulose solution which is moulded as a flat film emerged from the die with an extrusion speed of 8.3 m/min and was drawn off at the same speed. This means that the film was not stretched in the longitudinal direction.

The film was treated with glycerine and then it was dried. The dried film had the following
 25 properties:

Thickness (μm):	48
Tenacity, in the longitudinal direction (N/mm^2):	176
Tenacity, in the transverse direction (N/mm^2):	45
30 Factor f :	188

Example 2 (comparative example)

The means of procedure was the same as in example 1 only the film was drawn off at 2 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 22
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 222
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 31
 Factor f: 158

Example 3 (comparative example)

The means of procedure was the same as in example 1 only the film was drawn off at 3 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 18
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 233
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 30
 Factor f: 140

Example 4 (comparative example)

The means of procedure was the same as in example 1 only the film was drawn off at 5 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 10
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 252
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 23
 Factor f: 110

Example 5 (comparative example)

The means of procedure was the same as in example 1 only the cellulose solution was extruded with a throughput rate of 189 kg/h. The cellulose solution moulded as a flat film emerged from the die with an extrusion speed of 41.6 m/min and was drawn off at the same speed. This means that the film was not stretched in the longitudinal direction. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm):	50
Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2):	185
Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2):	41
Factor f:	226

From the comparative examples 1 to 5 it can be seen that factor f, which describes the relationship between the tenacity in the longitudinal and transverse direction depending on the thickness d, is always above 100.

Example 6

The means of procedure was the same as in example 1 only the extrusion gap had a width of 220 μm .

The cellulose solution moulded as a flat film emerged from the die at an extrusion speed of 5.7 m/min and was drawn off at the same speed. This means that the film was not stretched in the longitudinal direction. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm):	50
Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2):	167
Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2):	86
Factor f:	97

Example 7

The means of procedure was the same as in example 6 only the film was drawn off at 2 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 24
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 210
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 78
 Factor f: 65

Example 8

The means of procedure was the same as in example 6 only the film was drawn off at 3 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 19
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 223
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 69
 Factor f: 61

Example 9

The means of procedure was the same as in example 6 only the film was drawn off at 4 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 13
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 232
 Tenacity, in the transverse direction (N/mm^2): 65
 Factor f: 46

Example 10

The means of procedure was the same as in example 6 only the film was drawn off at 5 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 11
 Tenacity, in longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 243
 Tenacity, in transverse direction (N/mm^2): 59
 Factor f: 45

Example 11

The means of procedure was the same as in example 6 only the cellulose solution was extruded with a throughput of 189 kg/h. The cellulose solution moulded as a flat film emerged from the die at an extrusion speed of 28.4 m/min and was drawn off at the same speed. This means that the film was not stretched in the longitudinal direction. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 53
 Tenacity, in longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 174
 Tenacity, in transverse direction (N/mm^2): 79
 Factor f: 117

From the comparison of examples 6 to 11 with the comparative examples of 1 to 5 it emerges quite clearly that in what are otherwise the same conditions, the transverse tenacities of the flat films produced in the process in accordance with the invention are clearly at a higher level. Moreover, it is clear that factor f in films with a thickness of less than 20 μm equals less than 65, and less than 60 in particular. Thus the films have a very equal relationship between tenacity in the transverse and longitudinal direction.

Example 12

The means of procedure was the same as in example 1 only the extrusion gap had a width of 250 μm .

- 5 The cellulose solution moulded as a flat film emerged from the die with an extrusion speed of 5.0 m/min and was drawn off at the same speed. This means that the film was not stretched in the longitudinal direction. The dry film demonstrated the following properties:

Thickness (μm):	64
10 Tenacity, in longitudinal direction (N/mm^2):	152
Tenacity, in transverse direction (N/mm^2):	92
Factor f:	106

Example 13

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The means of procedure was the same as in example 12 only the film was drawn off at 2 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm):	36
20 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2):	200
Tenacity, in transverse direction (N/mm^2):	81
Factor f:	89

Example 14

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The means of procedure was the same as in example 12 only the film was drawn off at 3 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm):	24
30 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2):	210
Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2):	74
Factor f:	68

Example 15

The means of procedure was the same as in example 12 only the film was drawn off at 5 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 16
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 230
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 64
 Factor f: 58

Example 16

The means of procedure was the same as in example 12 only the film was drawn off at 7 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 12
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 249
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 55
 Factor f: 54

Example 17

The means of procedure was the same as in example 12 only the film was drawn off at 9 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 9
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 296
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 41
 Factor f: 65

Example 18

The means of procedure was the same as in example 12 only the cellulose solution was extruded with a throughput of 189 kg/h. The cellulose solution moulded as a flat film emerged from the die with an extrusion speed of 25.0 m/min and was drawn off at the same speed. This means that the film was not stretched in the longitudinal direction. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 67
 10 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 164
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 87
 Factor f: 126

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Example 19

The means of procedure was the same as in example 1 only the extrusion gap had a width of 300 μm .

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The cellulose solution moulded as a flat film emerged from the die at an extrusion speed of 4.2 m/min and was drawn off at the same speed. This means that the film was not stretched in the longitudinal direction. The dry film had the following properties:

25 Thickness (μm): 77
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 137
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 98
 Factor f: 108

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Example 20

The means of procedure was the same as in example 19 only the film was drawn off at 2 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 44
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 187
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 91
 Factor f: 90

Example 21

The means of procedure was the same as in example 19 only the film was drawn off at 3 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 30
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 204
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 79
 Factor f: 77

Example 22

The means of procedure was the same as in example 19 only the film was drawn off at 5 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 19
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 219
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 69
 Factor f: 60

Example 23

The means of procedure was the same as in example 19 only the film was drawn off at 7 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

Thickness (μm): 14
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 225
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 59
 Factor f: 53

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Example 24

The means of procedure was the same as in example 19 only the film was drawn off at 9 times the extrusion speed. The dry film had the following properties:

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Thickness (μm): 11
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 257
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 49
 Factor f: 58

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Example 25

The means of procedure was the same as in example 19 only the cellulose solution was extruded with a throughput of 189 kg/h. The cellulose solution moulded as a flat film emerged from the die with an extrusion speed of 20.8 m/min and was drawn off at the same speed. This means that the film was not stretched in the longitudinal direction. The dry film had the following properties:

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Thickness (μm): 90
 Tenacity, longitudinal direction (N/mm^2): 155
 Tenacity, transverse direction (N/mm^2): 89
 Factor f: 157

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From examples 19 to 25 it emerges that with a die gap of 300 μm the tenacity properties of the films produced are equally good respectively only slightly better than in examples 12 to 18.

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